WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1896.

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

## *DOURKE COCKRAN* ANSWERS BRYAN.

Speech Delivered at Madison Square Garden, New York, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 18.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Fellow Democrats, All: With the inspiring strains of the no tional song still ringing in our cars who can doubt the issue of this campaign? That issue has been well stated by your presiding officer. Stripped, as he says, of all verbal disguise, it is an issue of common honesty, an issue between the honest discharge and the dishonest repudiation of public and private obligations. It is a question as to whether the powers of this government shall be used to protect honest industry or to tempt the citizen to dishon

On this question honest men cannot differ. It is one of morals and of justice. It involves the existence of social order. It is the contest for civilization itself. If it be disheartening to Democrats and to lovers of free institutions to find an issue of this character projecting into a presidential campaign, this meeting furnishes us with an inspiring truth of how that issue will be met by the people. A Democratic convention may renounce the Democratic faith, but the Democracy remains faithful to Democratic principles. Democratic leaders may betray a convention to the Populists, but they cannot seduce the footsteps of Democratic voters from the pathway of honor and of justice. A candidate bearing the mandate of a Democratic convention may in this hall open a canvass leveled against the foundations of social order, but he beholds the Democratic masses confronting him organized for the

Fellow Democrats, let us not disguise from ourselves the fact that we bear in this contest a serious and grave and solemn burden of duty. We must raise our hands against the nominee of our party, and we must do it to preserve the future of that party itself. We must oppose the nominee of the Chicago convention, and we know full well that the success of our opposition will mean our own exclusion from public life, but we will be consoled and gratified by the reflection that it will prove that the American people cannot be divided into parties on a question of simple morals or of common honesty. We would look in vain through the speech delivered here one week ago to find a true statement of the issue involved in this canvass. Indeed, I believe it is doubtful if the candidate him self quite understands the nature of the faith which he professes. I say this not in criticism of his ability, but in justice to his morality. I believe that if he himself understood the inevitable consequences of the doctrines which he preaches, his own hands would be the very first to tear down the platform on which he stands.

A Soil Not Propitions to Revolution. But there was one statement in that speech which was very free from ambiguity, pregnant with hope and confidence to the lovers of order. He professes his unques-tioned belief in the honesty of the American masses, and he quoted Abraham Lincoln in support of the faith that was in Well, I do not believe that the faith of Abraham Lincoln was ever more significantly justified than in the appearance which Mr. Bryan presented upon this plat-form in the change that has come over the

mince the Chicago convention. We all must remember that lurid rhet orie which glowed as flercely in the west ern skies as that sunlight which through past week foretold the torrid heat of the ensuing day, and here upon this plat form we find that same rhetoric as mild, as insipid as the waters of a stagnant pool. He is a candidate who was swept into the nomination by a wave of popular enthusiasm, awakened by appeals to prejudice and greed. He is a candidate who trip home and in the initial steps of his trip eastward declared that this was a revo lutionary movement; who no sooner found himself face to face with the American feeling than he realized that this soil is not propitious to revolution.

The people of this country will no change the institutions which have stood the tests and experiences of a century for dreams of Populist agitators. The Amer lean nation will never consent to substi tute for the republic of Washington, of Jefferson and of Jackson the republic of an Altgeld, a Tillman or a Bryan. The power of public opinion which caused the vivid oratory of the Chicago platform to burn low and soft as the moonlight out-side of this platform, which has already shown its power to control Populistic ele quence, will show the full extent of its wisdom, will give Abraham Lincoln's prophecy its triumphant vindication when it crushes the seed of Populistic socialism next November.

Proposed Violation of the Constitution Now, my friends, I have said there was one statement of great significance in Mr. Bryan's speech. There is another portion of it which is singularly free from any obscurity, and that may be comprised within the two initial paragraphs where he talks logically, consistently, plainly, the lan-guage of revolution. Whatever change may have come over his manner as a candidate, however much the vehemence of his cloquence may have been reduced, two things for which he stands remain unal-

On this platform he defended the mos revolutionary plank of the Chicago con vention in speech less vehement, but not less earnest, than that in which he supported its adoption. On this platform he defended the Populistic programme of overthrowing the integrity of the supreme court. If there be any fruit which has grown for the benefit of all mankind out of the establishment of our republic, it has been the demonstration that it is possible by the organization of an independent tribunal to safeguard the rights of every citizen and protect those natural privileges against any invasion from whatever source or however powerful might be the antag

The very existence of that power presup poses the existence of an independent tri bunal. Yet we have this Populist conven tion, because a Populist measure was con demned as unconstitutional, proposing not to amend the constitution in the ordi nary way prescribed by that instrument itself, but proposing to pack the court, to reorganize it (he used the language of the platform itself) so that it will pronounce platform itself) so that it will pronounce those laws to be constitutional which the constitution itself condenns—a proposal to make the courts of law instruments of law lessness, to violate that sucred pact be-

have bestness, to violate that sacred pact between the states on which the security of this pation rests, to profane the temple erected for its protection by the hands of false priests, who, though sworn to defend it, will be appointed to destroy it.

In the time to which I must confine myself tonight I can do nothing but examine that one question which Mr. Bryan himself declares to be the overshadowing issue of this campaign. I am a little puzzled when I read this speech to decide just what Mr. Bryan himself imagines will be the fruit of a change in the standard of value throughout this country. I do not believe

that any man can follow wholly with the speech, because if he dissents from one set of conclusions he has got to read but a few paragraphs and he will find another of a different variety. But I assume that it is fair in a discussion of this character, inde-pendently of what Mr. Bryan may say or what Mr. Bryan may think himself be stands for, to examine the inevitable eco-nomic effects of a debasement of the coinage, of a change in the standard by which existing debts are to be measured in a baser

A Test of Prosperity.

Now, I will imagine that Mr. Bryan himself may believe that in some way or other he is going to benefit the toilers of this country. He says he is, but he de clines to show us how. For my part I am willing to state here that if Mr. Bryan could show me that by any means known to heaven or known on earth, any means revealed to the comprehension of man, wages could be increased, I will be ready to support him here and now. I do not make this statement through any pretense of special affection for the man who works with his hands. Such a pretense made in the heat of a presidential canvass would merely insult and discredit the in-telligence to which it is addressed. I repeat that I would support any meas ire calculated to increase the rate of wages because know of no test of prosperity absolutely infallible except the rate of wages paid to laborers. Where the rate of wages is high, there must be prosperity. Where the rate of wages is low, there must necessarily be

If, then, Mr. Bryan can show me that by the enforcement of any portion of his programme wages will be increased in this country, I will not only support him, but will recognize him as the wisest orator that ever opened his mouth on a platform since the beginning of the world. I will be ready to confess that the rhetoric which I do not now understand is really the language of inspiration. I would regard his administration of the presidency as the kindling of a great light before the footsteps of man, showing him a broad path way to endless happiness and measureles prosperity. But in searching through his speech, in reading through the whole reams of Populistic literature with which this country has been flooded for four years, have never yet found one syllable which showed me how a Populist expected to in

crease the rate of wages.

Now, in order to understand the significance of the remark that wages is the only test of prosperity, we have but to con sider for a moment just what is meant by the term wages. Wages, as I suppose evthe laborer's product which is given to himself in compensation for his toil. If, for instance, I be engaged in the manufacture of chairs, and if I can make five chairs every day worth \$20, and the rate of my wages is \$4 a day, what I actually get is one chair out of the five which I make. The other four chairs, the othe four-fifths of my product, are devoted to the payment of all the other labor that has been expended in preparing the elements out of which the chair was made. To the man who felled the tree in the forest, the person who sawed it in the mill, the carrier who transported it, the workman who prepared its component parts, and the pro-fit on the capital which set all this labor in

It is plain, however, that I could not take one chair home with me at night and attempt to settle my bills with it, for the moment I undertook to divide the chair among my creditors, that moment it would lose its value. So, instead of taking the chair, which I cannot divide, I take its equivalent in money, which I can divide. But my wages all the time are fixed by the

quantity of my own products.

If, instead of five chairs, I were able to make ten from it, and the rate of my com sensation remained the same. I would ob tain for my wages two chairs, or \$8 a day. But, instead of there being four chairs, or \$16, available for the payment of other labor, there would be eight chairs at \$32, and thus the larger my wages the larger my product, the greater the prosperity in

the chair making industry. Now, applying that principle to every other department of trade we can see that the man who works on a tunnel canno take a part of the tunnel home with him for his wages; the man who paves the street cannot take a part of the highway with him, but each one takes the money equivalent of that part of the product which is the result of his daily toil, and the laborer is the man who has the most vital interest in the character of the money which is paid to him.

Some of Mr. Beyan's Contradictions.

Now, when we come to find out just how Mr. Bryan expects to increase the wages of labor, we find ourselves lost in a maze of contradiction and in a haze of obscure expressions. No man can tell how or where or when the wages of the workingman are to be increased, but any one who examine the scheme can see that the inevitable tend ency, the inevitable consequence of a de-basement in the standard of value, must be a reduction in the rate of wages, and that is the conspiracy in which the Populist is engaged.

Now, Mr. Bryan tells us that he wants to cheapen the dollar; that he wants to increase the volume of money. I do not be lieve that any man who ever lived could quite understand a Populist's notion of that money is further than that he be lieves it is a desirable thing to get and that he is not very particular about the means by which he can get his hands on it. Nothing is more common in Populist oratory than the statement that the volume of money must be increased for the benefit of the people—which means that part of the people that runs and manages and ad-

dresses Populist meetings.

I remember that in one of the speeche which Mr. Bryan delivered on his way east he declared that any man who objected to too much money ought to vote the other Now, my friends, I will ask you to indulge me for a moment while I state to you here the only conception that an honest man can form of money, in order that in discussing this thing hereafter we will be able to understand the economic expressions which the Populist uses for the delusion of man and for the confusion

of his judgment.

The basis of sound trade is sound money. Money which is intrinsically valuable— money which, like the gold coinage of this sountry, government cannot affect if it tried to. I can take a \$10 goldpiece and I can defy all the power of all the govern-ments of this earth to take 5 cents of value from it. Having earned it by the swea of my brow, having carned it by the exerclass of my brain, having carned it by the exer-class of my brain, having carned it by the exchange of my commidities. I san go to the uttermost ends of the earth and wherever I present it its value will be un-questioned and unchallenged. That gold dollar, this meeting, the Democratic party, the honest masses of this country, without distinction of party divisions, demand shall be paid to the laborer when he carns

it and that no power on earth shall chest him of the sweat of his brow. Man's Labor Creates Wealth.

Man's Labor Creates Weatth.

Now let us see how Mr. Bryan proposes to dail with this question. I have looked through his speech to find out just what he thinks he is going to do for the laboring man and I find that he dismisses him with a very few and some very unsatisfactory phrases. But it is perfectly clear that the purpose of the Populist is to put up the prices of certain commodities. Mr. Bryan's language is that he is going to improve the condition of the people of this country; not of all of them, but of the greatest number. Well, now, I don't supcountry; not of all of them, but of the greatest number. Well, now, I don't sup-pose Mr. Bryan pretends to any miracu-lous power. I don't suppose he claims he can multiply the number of clairs upon this platform or upon this floor, although he has shown his capacity to empty them. If he is going to work any change in the conditions of men, he must increase the

material possessions of some part of the community. Now, if he got possession of the government tomorrow, he could not create one single thing of value by any exercise of governmental power in the world.

Money and Property Not Identical. Nothing is more common than the mistake that money and property are iden tical. They are not, A redundancy of money does not prove any prosperity. There may be a very large volume of circulating medium and very great poverty. The issue of paper money simply is no more an increase of wealth than the issue by an individual of his promissory note would show an increase of his property. As matter of fact an increase in the coin age is no proof of an increase in property, but may be a strong proof of a decrease in

The volume of money plays but a small part even in the ordinary transactions of life. It is not the volume of money, but the activity of money that counts. If a person wants to see just how a dollar works in the ordinary exchanges, in what might be called a retail business, he has but to take a dollar out of his pocket and go out into the street and buy some fruit. Now, the fruit dealer would take that dollar and buy some vegetables. The green-grocer with the same dollar could buy necktles. The dealer in necktles with the same dollar could buy meat, and so on. That one coin passing from hand to hand might circulate \$20 worth of commodities in the course of a single day. That one dollar circulating \$20 worth of commodities makes more business and more trade than two dollars could make if they circulated between them only \$10 worth of

Money never can circulate freely and actively unless there be absolute confidence in its value. If a man doubts whether the money in his pocket will be as valuable tomorrow as it is today, he will decline to exchange his commodity against it, and this Populist agitation threatening the integrity of money has been the cause of the hard times through which this country is passing and from which it will not escape until the heel of popular condemnation is placed upon the Populist agitation which indermines the foundation of credit.

Basis of Trade Is Sound Money. If, then, Mr. Bryan is going to enrich somebody, the thing which he means to bestow on him he must take from some-body else. Who is to be despoiled and who is to be enriched by the exercise of this

new scheme of government?

My friends, the silver mine owner will get cheated with the rest. If ever the Populist has his way, nobody will be benefit ed, not even Mr. Bryan. I will venture to say here now that if the face of Providence should be averted from this land and such a calamity as Mr. Bryan's election were permitted by it, the man who would suffer most by that event would be the false prophet, who, having torn down the tem ple of credit and of industry, would be torn to pieces by an outraged public whose prosperity he had ruined. Let us follow this argument a little. Let us see what he means to do, according to his own lights.

We see that he can't enrich one man without impoverishing another. Government never can be generous, because if it be generous to one it must be oppressive to another. Mr. Bryan does not pretend that by any power given him from heaven he can find anything on the surface of this earth that has not got an owner, and, therefore, he can't honestly bestow it upon a favorite.

But his financial scheme contemplates an increase in the price of certain com-modities. I do not think that anything Mr. Bryan can do with reference to gold

will ever affect it. A Cutting Down of Wages.

But, my friends, we are coming now pretty close to the wood pile behind which the African is concealed. Mr. Bryan proposes to increase the price of commodities. If he means anything, he means that, and I am not quite sure that he means any-

Now, if everything in this world or in this country, including labor, be incre in value tomorrow, in like proportion, not one of us would be affected at all. If that was Mr. Bryan's scheme, he would never have a Populist nomination to give him mportance in the eyes of this community. If that were all that he meant, he would not be supporting it, and I would not be

taking the trouble to oppose it. If everything in the world be increased 10 per cent in value, why, we would pay 10 per cent in addition for what we would buy and get 10 per cent more for what we would sell, and we would be exactly in the same place we occupied before. Therefore it is fair to assume that is not the lame and impotent conclusion which this Populist evolution contemplates. What, then, is it? It is an increase in the price of com-modities and allowing of labor to shift for itself. If the price of commodities be in-creased and the price of labor be left stationary, why, that means a cutting down of the rate of wages. If, instead of a doilar which consists of a given quantity of gold equal to 100 cents anywhere in the world, with the purchasing power of 100 ents, the laborer is to be paid in dollars worth 50 cents each, why, he can only buy half as much with a day's wages as he

A Test Question for Mr. Bryan

If the value of this Populist scheme then is to be te-ted, let the laboring men of this country ask Mr. Bryan and his Populist friends a simple, common, everyday ques-tion, "Where do I come in?"

Mr Bryan himself has a glimmering that you have her will come in, or one r of where he will go out. There is one paragraph in his speech which, whether it was the result of an unconscious stumbling into candor or whether it was a contribution made in the stress of logical discussion I am utterly unable to say. But it shakes a flood of light upon the whole purpose underlying this Populist agitation. Wage earners, Mr. Bryan says, know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also make it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. If that means anything, it means that a cheap dollar would give him more employment, more frequent employment, more work and a chance to get re-employment after he was discharged. Well, now, if that means anything in the world to a sane man, it means that if the laborer is willing to have his wages cut down he will get more work.

High Wages and Prosperity Go Together, There never was the boss of an estabishment yet that meant to make a cut in wages that did not say that. I have never yet heard of anybody who attempted to gut down the rate of wages telling his men that he did it because he liked to do it. They would tell their men, "If you do not stand such a cut in wages, I cannot em-ploy you more than half the time." And that is what Mr. Bryan proposes

for the laboring masses of this community —that they take a dollar of less purchasing power so that employment will become more certain and the chance of re-employ ment more frequent. If it were true that a reduction in the rate of wages would in crease the chance of employment, I would not blame Mr. Bryan for telling the truth, because, however unpaintable the truth may be, I conceive it the duty of any man who attempts to address his fellow citizens never to shrink from a statement of the whole truth whatever may be the conse-

quences to himself. But, as a matter of fact, a diminution But, as a matter of fact, a dimination in the rate of wages does not increase the scope of employment. If this audience has done me the honor to follow me while I explained the principle on which wages were fixed, it must be clear that the more abundant the product the higher the wages. There cannot be an abundant prod-

net unless labor is extensively employed. You cannot have high wages unless there is an extensive production in ever department of industry, and that is why claim that the wages are the one sole test of a country's condition; that high wages mean abundant protection and abundance

necessarily means prosperity. Farmer Tempted to War on Labor Mr. Bryan, on the other hand, would have you believe that prosperity is advanced by cheapening the rate of wages, but the fall in the rate of wages always somes from a narrow production and narrow production means there is little demand for labor in the market. When, after the panic of 1878, the price of la bor fell to 90 cents a day, it was hardof labor was \$2, and the difference between the Populist who soeks to cut down the rate of wages and the Democrat who seeks to protect it is that the Democrat believes that high wages and prosperity are synonymous, and the Populist wants to cut the rate of wages in order that he may tempt the farmer to make war upor

his own workingmen. Well, but the Populist tells us-and Mr. Bryan leads the van-that it is the creditor that he is after; that the creditor is the person whose debt he wants to cut down. And Mr. Bryan makes an elaborate argument to show that when his system of col age shall have been completed, his stand ard of value shall have been changed the the debtor will have an option as to which metal he will pay his debt in—that is to say, he shall be permitted by the law to commit an act of dishonesty.

Part of Money In Measuring Debts. In order that you should understand just how a change in the standard of value enables men to cheat their creditors you have to consider the function which money plays in measuring debts. If I had paid \$10 for ten yards of cloth to be delivered to me next week, and in the interim the government should pass a law declaring that hereafter the yard measure should contracts should be settled in that system of measure, I would be cheated out of half of the cloth for which I had paid. If, on the other hand, I owed a cloth' merchant for ten vards of cloth which he had deliv ered to me, and which was payable next week, and in the meantime the govern ment would change the standard of value and cut down the unit of coinage one-half. then I would settle that debt for \$5, and the cloth merchant would have been cheat

That is just what this measure propose to do, and the important question that arises to the workman of this country is just who are the creditors and who are the debtors in this land. Now, the Populist loves to say that the creditor is a person who oppresses the western farmer. He loves to paint him as loud of dress, coarse of feature, gaudy of ornament and with a cruel expression on his face. He loves to declare that the money lender and the creditor are always synonymous expres dons, but, as a matter of fact the creditor of this country are not the bankers; they are not the so-called capitalists. They are the laborers, and it is at the expense of labor that this change is made.

The Banker a Debtor, the Laborer Creditor

I remember in a discussion in the house of representatives I was advancing the proposition that a banker, in the nature of things, was a debtor, and I was inter-rupted by Mr. Bryan, who put' to me a question which contains exactly the san statement as that which he made here in his speech a week ago. He asked me, "I would like to ask the gentleman whether it is not true that every solvent bank has for every dollar that it owes either somebody's note or the money in the vault and Its own capital besides?

Now, my answer to that I can give here. The loans and resources of a solvent bank taken together must exceed its liabilities. The excess represents the capital and profit. But as between their debts and their eredits all banks are debtors, which, my friends, will be apparent to you in a moment if you consider that a bank mus keep 25 per cent of its deposits in reserve; that the very business of banking is the business of being in debt. It is the business of dealing with other people's money, and of course the money that it deals with is the money that it owes to its depositors.

But the laborer is always a creditor for When any man at least one day's work. In advance for a day's work I will show him a laborer who is a debtor. But every laborer that I have ever known in my ex perlence, every laborer of whom I have ever heard in my examination of the con ditions of men, must by the very law of his being be a creditor for at least one day' work and is generally a creditor for week's work or two weeks: work.

Every great industrial enterprise has for its chief creditors its own laborers. The beaviest account in every department of industry, whatever it may be, is always the wages account. Wages a First Lien.

Here is a 1 abstract which will show you just how the earnings of a great corpora

tion are distributed. The New York Central railroad handles ever year about \$45,000,000. Of that sum \$10,000,000 is paid for interest on bonds and for rontal of leased railroads, \$4,000,-000 is paid for dividends, \$13,000,000 is paid for equipment and repairs, and \$15,

500,000 is paid for wages.

The railway employees of the United States alone draw \$400,000,000 a year in wages. If the New York Central railroad went into the hands of a receiver tomo row, if it became totally and hopelessly bankrupt, its dividends could be passed and its shareholders could not complain. The interest on its bonds might be in default and the bondholders would be with out redress, but the wages of the labore would a ways be paid, for they are a firs lien upon every industrial enterprise. Not, my friends, because they love the labor of man, but because he is absolute ly necessary to the existence of the enter

Here we have the figures from the United States bureau of statistics showing the United States, and we find that it was over \$2,283,250,000. Talk of the interest on the national debt, talk of the principal of the national debt, talk of any other debt that exists throughout the civilized world, and it forms but a small percentage of this debs which is due to labor, wherever man works and tolls, wherever things of value are being created, wherever means of transportation are in activity, wherever the forces of civilization are at work.

A farm is an industrial enterprise. The pretense that the farmer of Nebraska is suffering under the weight of a mortgage contracted under a metal which has steadily increased in value is but a Populistic metaphor. Two-thirds of the farmers than the present that the present the present that the present the present that the present that the present the present that the present the pre have no mortgage debt whatever. I do not believe there is 5 per cent of them that owe a mortgage over three years old, during which time there has been no in the value of the metal, but every single farmer is a creditor in the shape of

The Fermer a Mainstay of Order.

This proposal of the Populists is an attempt to enlist the farmer in a conspiracy to reduce the wages paid this labor that he may have a larger proportion of his own products, and they are willing to cut down the wage of every man who works in cities, who tells at the bench, who digs in the mines, who manages the train, in the hope that they can ride into power on a wave of cupidity and greed awakened in the hreast of the votes.

But, my friends, it is a triumphant vindication of American citizenship that this attempt to enlist the farming and agricultural members of this community into this conspiracy has failed miserably, utterly, absolutely. Every western state which in The Farmer a Mainstay of Ord

1890 and 1892 fell into the hands of the Populists or went into the Farmers' Alliance, before their real purposes were exscuted, was purified and the Populistic forces were scattered out of existence when the farmers of this country understood precisely what the Populists meant for his

welfare was really for his ruin. The farmer who when this country was in danger shouldered his musket, to set it adde when the last shot had been fired on the southern battlefield, whose moderation prevented the political warriors at Wash ington from pursuing a policy of discrim ination and punishment in the southern states-that farmer, who made the policy of the north a policy of conciliation, o forgiveness, of rounion, whose band it was that made ruins of her cities and ashes of her homes, received her once more and said, "Live in peace and sin no more." That farmer today is the mainstay of

order and of property, as he was the main stay of the Union. There was a Populistic delegation from states that were Democratic, but it is a significant fact that every northern state in which there was a chance of electing a Democratic governor or of choosing Democratic electors, with the exception of Missouri and Indiana, stood boldly and firmly for the gold standard at Chicago, and they

were submerged by a wave of Populism

from the south.

My friends, there has been a great change in the Democratic organization of the southern states. The men who, from a mistaken sense of loyalty, followed their states out of the Union, whose gallantry in war, whose fortitude in defeat won the admiration of the civilized world, the me whose virtues commanded the support of northern public opinion in the attempt to overturn carpetbag governments in the southern states, the men who led their people through all the troubled period of reconstruction back into a full union with the sister states—these men, like Hampton in South Carolina and Caffery in Louisiana, have been swept from power, a new set has got into the saddle, a set of leaders of which Tillman is the exponent, who boldly unfurled the sectional flag at Chi-cago and declares that this Populist movement is a direct movement against the prosperity of the east.

Conspiracy Against the Industrial Masse Men of New York, toilers of America, guardians of your own homes, will you allow your rate of wages to be affected by any man who never has paid wages at all if he could get out of it? Will you submit to this conspiracy between the profession al farmers, the farmers who cultivate the quarrels of their neighbors, farmers who labor with their jaws, Populist agitators of the west, and the unreconciled slaveholders of the south. This is a conspiracy between professional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slave holder who would like to pay no wages Here is the real root of this conspiracy Here is the explanation of this Populist

Mr. Bryan did not create it. No mar can create a movement like this. The forces that created it are active and have been working in a thousand different directions. Mr. Bryan, representing this theory, is but like a drop of water on the crest of the wave, more conspicuous but no more important than the millions of drops that form its base. The Populistic movement is the attempt of these professional farmers, of these men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed in support of theirs. He is an enemy of public order. He is an obstacle to progress. He is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of the country.

Civilization Threatened.

I have said that the laborer is the object of this conspiracy, and he is. But let no man imagine that if they were successful the injury would all be borne by the man who works with his hands. He would be the first to sufer and the last to recover from its effects in . . . . . it to civili-zation which word! et de from such a breach of public and private faith would be irreparable. Its effect no man could from any, my clones of the homes We cannot tell to what degree it

would paralyze industry.

If I were asked to define civilization, hould say it was industrial co-operation Everything that a man does for his own senefit acts directly upon the interests o his neighbors. No man can stand alone in a civilized community. His interests, his prospects, his misfortunes, are to some extent shared by all his fellows. There is not an ear of corn ripening in a western field that does not affect the price of bread to you and me. The farmer who scatter eed upon the ground by that act starts in motion the wheels of the factory, h sharpens the tools of the carpenter, he stimulates the construction of railroads he causes the engineers to plan new bridges crossing currents, new tunnels under riv ers, new canals joining oceans and sepa

rating continents.

If the farmer did not work, if the miner did not dig in the subterranean gallery, every other department of industry would languish, for men would not produce and create if they did not see in the industry and activity of others a prospect of a de mand for the commodity which they proluce, and so every man in the world is bound closely to the destiny and interests

of his fellow man. Underlying Trouble With Populists

Underlying the whole scheme of civilization is the confidence men have in each other-confidence in their honesty, confidence in their integrity, confidence in their industry, confidence in their future. we went to a silver coinage tomorrow. I we even debased our standard of value, men say that still you would have the same property you have today, you would still have the same soil, you would still have the same continent. And it is true. Now the underlying trouble with all

Populists is that they have a fundamental misconception of the principles on which society is constructed. All through Mr. Bryan's speech, all through Mr. Tillman's strerances in the convention, wherever you find Populists assem-bled, you will find discussions proceeding upon the theory that men are ach other in their interests; that the con dition of life is one of contest.

I merely desire to call the attention of this gathering to the character of that speech, to the underlying spirit that per-vades it, and then to ask the workingman of this country to ask the citizens of this nation if the government should be trust-ed to the hands of men whose conception of civilized society is one of warfare and

The Whole Nation Will Resist. We believe that the very essence of civilization is faucual interest, mutual for carance, mutual co-operation. We believe the world has got past the time when men's hands are at each other's throats We believe today that men stand shoulder to shoulder, working together for a con mon purpose beneficial to all, and we be lieve that this attempt to assail wages which means an attempt to attack the pro-perity of all, will be resisted, not by

perity of all, will be resisted, not by a class, but by the whole nation.

What labor has gained, that it shall keep. The rate of wages that is paid to it today is the lowest rate we will ever willingly accept. We look forward to a further and a further increase in the prosperity of workingmen, not merely by an increase in the daily wage, but by further increase in the nurchasing power of wages. Men who the daily wage, but by further increase in the purchasing power of wages. Men who tall us that the prices of farm products have fallen and that the farmer for that reason is a sufferer forget that while the price of wages has risen on the farm the efficiency of labor has increased; that the cost of production has been reduced through the aid of machinery, while the wages of the individual laborer may have risen.

While wages remain at their present rate I hope there will be a further and further

decrease in the cost of living. There is no way in which I can be admitted to a share of God's bounty except through a fall in the prices of the necessaries of life. While we have in existence a society of mutual co-operation which is but another name for civilized society, all men are admitted to a share in every bounty which Provi-dence showers upon the earth.

The dweller in the tenement house, stooping over his bench, who never sees a field of waving corn, who has never in haled the perfume of grasses and of flowers, is yet made the participator in all the bountles of Providence in the fructifying Influence of the atmosphere, in the ripening rays of the sun, when the product of the soll is made cheaper to him every day by the abundance of the harvest. It is from his share in this bounty that the Populists wants to exclude the American

Labor Must Not Be Scourged.

To him we say, In the mame of humanity, In the name of progress; "You shall neither press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor nor place a scourge upon his back. You shall not rob him of any one advantage which he has gained by long years of study, of progress in the skill of his craft, and by the careful organization of the members who work with him at the same bench. You shall not obscure the golden prospect of a further improvement in his condition by a further cheapening appreciation of the dollar which is paid to of the cost of living as well as by a further

There can be no distress there can be no hard times while labor is well paid. The man who raises his hand against the progress of the workingman raises his hand against prosperity. He seeks to re-strict the volume of production. He seeks to degrade the condition of the man who is steadily improving himself and in his own improvement is accomplishing the improvement of all mankind. But this attempt will full.

I do not regret this campaign. I am glad this issue has arisen. The time has come when the people of this country will show their capacity for self government. They will prove that the men who have led the world in the pathway of progress will be the jealous guardians of liberty and of order. They are not to be seduced by appeals to their cupidity or moved by threats of injury. They will forever jealously guard and trim the lamp of enlightenment, of progress. They will ever relentlessly press and crush under their heels the flaming torch of Populist discontent, Populist agitation and Populist destruction.

When this tide of anarchy shall have receded, this tide of Populist agitation, this assault upon common honesty and upon industry shall have abated forever, the foundations of this republic will remain undisturbed. This government will still shelter a people indissolubly wedded to lib-erty and order, jealously forbidding any distinction of burden or of privilege, conserving property, maintaining morality, resting forever upon the broad basis of American patriotism and American intel-

MONEY LAWS.

Authority.

[From an article on "Money" in the Interna-tional Cyclopedia, pages 126, 129, 130.] The laws which control the qualities or quantities of money, whether of coin or paper, have an influence on the publie weal vast and sudden beyond those enacted on any other subject. They strike at once every material interest of every citizen of the country which is

subject to the laws.

The examples of France and Germany between 1871 and 1881 have furnished conspicuous illustrations of the helpful and hurtful power of legislation alone on money.

It is especially within the present States, that all classes have realized this potency of legislation on money The slightest modification of national laws concerning it affects every branch of trade, every industry, every investment. Yet a small number of the whole people, those whose business it is to deal in money as lenders or bankers, alone keep that close watch of legislation which enables them to control it unduly, so as to promote their own interests when laws are changed, or, if laws are likely to affect their interests injuriously, they are the first to be aware of the effects of changes and to guard against them. That prosperity or adversity may result to a majority of an entire people by a simple act of legislation on money with a rapidity and a certainty that legislation on no other subject can parallel has become obvicus to all intelligent people. In England 60 years ago this subject attracted the observation of great numbers of able writers. But the legislation followed the interest of the moneyed powers to the injury of the commercial and industrial classes.

TO GOLDBUGS.

The View of an Fuglish Gold Standard

Advocate. The following is an editorial from the London Financial News, a gold

standard advocate: "There is a plain moral in the re mark that if the United States would venture to cut herself adrift from Eu-

rope and take outright to silver she would have all America and Asia at her back and the command of the markets of both countries. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade. There can be no doubt about it that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be rained before the year was out. Every American would be protected, not only at home, but in every other market. Of course the United States would suffer to a certain extent through having to pay her obligations abroad in gold, but the loss of exchange under this head would be a mere drop in the bucket as compared to the profit to be reaped from the markets of South Amerca and Asia, to say nothing of Europe. The marvel is that the United States has not long ago seized the opportunity. It has been a piece of luck that it has never occurred to the Americans to scoop us out of the world's markets by going on a silver basis, and it might serve us right if, irritated by the contemptible apathy of our government toward the silver problem, the Americans retaliated by freezing out gold. It could be easily done."

In the Cornment Age. Mrs. Claude Wright-How do you

like those biscuits, dear? Mr. Claude Wright-A trifle heavy,

love. But, then, you are somewhat out of practice. Mrs. Claude Wright-If you'll be lieve me, pet, I haven't made a mess of biscuits before since my first reincarna-

tion, 5,000 years ago. - Buffalo Times.

The height of ability consists in a thorough knowledge of the real value of things and of the genius of the age we live in. -Rochefoucauld.

Good Advice. Inturior Pournal

If the national Democrats show no

more strength elsewhere than here.

and judging from the way the reports

were doctored in the Louisville papers, with reference to the conventions Saturday, they are not very strong any where, the third ticket will do the Chicago ticket very little damage. In fact it may do it help, for many who will vote that ticket, might go so far as to vote for McKinley if it were not in the field. Though we are convinced of the unwisdom of their courage we have no quarrel with the majority of the people, uniting in the movement. Most of them honest, patriotic men, who feel outraged by what they declare are departures from the established precedents and principles of the party. For such we have high respect, but there are those among them who for the sake of a little brief notoriety have gone into the movement and seek to advertise themselves at the expense of the party to which they owe everything-old backs who but for the opportunity would never be heard of again. For these we have more pity than execration, because they are only human and it must be painful to feel that one has fallen utterly into innocuous desuetude, The Courier-Journal, Times and Post are doing their utmost to show that Saturday's performance was a tremendous upheavel of popular sentiment, but it wont work. Either their correspondents have falsified or they have made them, or else the Cincinnati Enquirer's reporters are wilful liars. The holding of the Logan county meeting before the day set was to give the one for the other counties and the naming of every sound money Dimocrat in the county as delegates, whether they took part in the meeting or not, was for the purpose of magnifying the movement and giving it tone and character. That there is much discontent, it is true, but the disaffection is not near as bad as it is made out to be by the papers, which seem determined to carry their point or shatter the party. We are depending, however, upon the good sense of the people and shall hope that when the final action comes they will have seen the error of their way and will put their cross under the Bryan and Sewall elec-

by a good majority. The people have long since learned that the most disagreeable medicines are not necessarily the best. In fact as a rule, they are not. What is wanted is something mild and sure, such as Chamberlian's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. That is really pleasant to take when reduced with water and sweetened. Then it is acknowledged everywhere to be the most successful remedy in the world for bowel complaints. Ask any number of druggists for the best remedy they have for diarrhoca and fully nine out of ten will recommend Chamberlain's, In speaking of this medicine, Mr. B. B. Buffum of Friendsville, Susquehanna Co., Pa, says:

tors, who we predict will carry the State

"We have used it in our family for pain in the stomach, colic and diarrhoea century, in Europe and in the United and found it to be a most effective reme-For sale by A. R. Fisher, druggist.

An Old Favorite With New Features.

It is announced that the publishers of the old standard eclectic weekly. Lir-TELL'S LIVING AGE, founded by E. Littell in 1844, are about to introduce several new and valuable features in their magazine. The most important of these is a Monthly Supplement, given without additional cost to the subscribers, which will contain Readings from American Magezines, Readings from New Books, and also a list of Books of

the Month. It is also proposed to extend their field by giving occasional translations of noteworthy articles from the French, German, Spanish and Italian reviews and magazines.

A year's subscription to THE LIVING AGE, will then include more than thirtyfive bundred pages, filled with the best things in current periodical and general literature, and making four large volumes, for only six dollars.

Each of the weekly numbers of the magazine contains sixty-four pages. Fiction, travel, esays, biography, poetry, and a wide range of general discussion and information are included in the contents.

To new subscribers remitting before Nov. 1st (in which month the first of these new featuras will be introduced) will be sent gratis the intervening weekly issues from date of payment. Address,

THE LIVING AGE CO. 134 Bromfield St , Boston, Mass,

Some years ago when suffering with an uncommonly severe attack of diarrhoea, Mr. W. B. Guinnip, of Atco, Pa., received through the mail a sample bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, He says: "I found it to be one of the best effective remedies I ever used. It gave me almost immediate relief. It has no superior and I think no equal. No bad effects follow the use of this remedy. It is the most perfect remedy ever produced for bowel complaints." for sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by A. R. Fisher, druggist.

Hanna McKinley Goldbug Price Current. Wneat ..... 

The People of Ekron Know What Scott is After. (Hawesville Plaindealer.)

W S. Morrison of Owenshoro, was here resterday, and left an order for the Circuit Judge's chair to be uphoistered, and his love for the fair sex is so great that he wants the picture of the Goddes of justice that once hung on the wall reinstated. It's hard to tell exactly wha he is after,